The Pyongyang Times

No. 38 (73) THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Premier Kim Il Sung receiving the Vietnamese guests

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Vietnam Friendship Mission

The delegation of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Society led by Ha Giang, Vice-President of the Society and Member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union, left Pyongyang for home on September 17 after concluding its 17-day visit to our country at the invitation of the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society.

Prior to its departure, the delegation was received by Premier Kim Il Sung.

On that occasion Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

In welcome of the delegation a gathering of Pyongyang citizens was held.

While in Korea, the Vietnamese guests attended the gatherings held at the Pyongyang Building Machinery Factory, the Jamjin Co-operative Farm in South Pyong-an Province and Kim Chaek Politechnic College to establish friendly ties with their respective counterparts in Vietnam.

During their stay here, the Vietnamese guests called at factories and other enterprises, co-op farms and cultural organs in and around Pyongyang City and visited the cities of Wonsan and Kaesong.

On the evening of the day before their departure for home, the Vietnamese guests were invited to a farewell banquet given by the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society.

It proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with the feeling of friendship.

TELEGRAM

Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on September 16 to Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the occasion of the latter's 50th birthday.

Algerian Broadcasting Delegation Arrives

An Algerian broadcasting delegation led by Meguerbi Mahfoud, Director of the International Affairs Department of the General Broadcasting Bureau of Algeria, arrived here by air on September 13 at the invitation of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee.

Message to U.A.R. Farmers

The Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea sent a message of greetings to the first national congress of the co-op farmers of the United Arab Republic.

The Korean agricultural working people, the message pointed out, sincerely rejoice over the great successes the dauntless people and agricultural working people of the U.A.R. have scored in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the independent development of the country, the land reform and the building of the national economy since the victory of the revolution under the leadership of President Nasser.

The telegram expressed the belief that the congress would go a long way toward rallying the forces of the patriotic peasants, opposing feudalism and the aggressive manoeuvrings of Israel and Western imperialism and developing the rural economy of the country.

Korean Journalists Delegation Leaves

A delegation of the Korean Journalists' Union headed by Kang Sang Wi, Vice-Chairman of the KJU Central Committee, left Pyongyang on September 14 by air to attend the meeting of the executive committee and the sixth conference of the International Organization of Journalists.

Glory to the Miners!

September 18 is the Miners' Day in our country.

The miners always command the high esteem of the people for their distinguished feats of labour performed for the country's prosperity.

Seen in this photo is Jo Ung Sop of the Huk-ryong Colliery, Merited Miner and a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, the highest organ of state power in our country.

Photo by Ri Tae Yong

Korea-Cambodia Cultural Exchange

The 1966 plan for cultural exchange between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Cambodia was signed on September 17 in Pnom-Penh.

The plan was signed, on behalf of the Korean side, by Kim Un Hwan, Korean Ambassador to Cambodia, and, on behalf of the Cambodian side, by So Nen, Minister of National Education.

(KCNA)

GREETINGS

✦ Chairman **Kim Il Sung** of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea received a message of greetings from the Executive Secretariat of the Algerian National Liberation Front on the 18th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram of greetings from **Agostino Neto**, Chairman of the Angola People's Liberation Movement on the 18th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet sent on September 14 a telegram of greetings to **Sidky Soliman** congratulating the latter upon his appointment as Prime Minister of the United Arab Republic.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** received a message on September 8 from **Sukarno**, President of the Republic of Indonesia, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the proclamation of independence of Indonesia.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message on September 8 from **Moktar Ould Daddah**, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's reappointment as Mauritanian President.

The employees of the Korea-Cuba Friendship Textile Machinery Plant in Pyongyang held a meeting in honour of the visiting goodwill mission of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba last September 15. Photo shows the rostrum of the meeting

Welcome to Guests from Fraternal Cuba

The goodwill mission of the Cuban Revolutionary Government which arrived in Pyongyang on September 6, is accorded warm hospitality everywhefe.

During its stay here, the mission was invited to a meeting held in its honour by the employees of the Korea-Cuba Friendship Textile-Machinery Plant in Pyongyang.

It was attended by Ri Jong Suk, Vice-Chairman of the Korean-Cuba Solidarity Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Addressing the meeting Director Kim Wu Ryong of the plant said that the people of Korea, regarding the Cuban people as their closest brothers and most reliable comrades-in-arms, had been considering it their lofty internationalist duty actively to support the Cuban revolution from the first day of the victorious Cuban revolution.

Mrs. Melba Hernandez, leader of the mission, Chairman of the Cuban Organizing Committee for the Month of Solidarity with the Korean People and Vice-Chairman of the Cuban Committee for Peace among Nations and National Sovereignty said at the meeting: The Cuban people will never fail to express solidarity with and friendly feelings to the Korean people when they need them most keenly and when they are in difficult circumstances, just as the Korean people have done so towards us Cuban people.

At the meeting the leader of the mission presented the plant with the national flag of the Republic of Cuba.

During its sojourn in Korea the mission also visited the Korea-Cuba Friendship Co-operative Farm and helped the peasants there with harvesting.

No One Can Prevent Koreans in Japan from Returning to their Homeland!

Korean nationals in Japan are unfolding a resolute struggle against the decision of the Japanese Government on abrogating the agreement on the repatriation of Korean citizens to their homeland after one year's extension of its term, and for their continued repatriation to their glorious motherland — the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. **Photo: Korean nationals in Japan demanding the unamended extension of the term of the repatriation agreement.**

More "Weathering"

According to a report from Addis Ababa on September 14, the Government of Ethiopia decided to withdraw its liaison officers from the U.N. Command in South Korea.

American newspapers said that this step taken by the Ethiopian Government was motivated directly by the involvement of South Korean troops in the Vietnam war.

Meanwhile, according to a dispatch from Seoul, the puppet clique of South Korea express apprehensions, saying that Ethiopia's recent measure might affect the other countries which still have their liaison officers in South Korea, and, in particular, that it might have an evil effect on the discussion of the "Korean question" at the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly session.

Earlier, in July, Turkey completely withdrew its troops dispatched to the "U.N. Forces" in South Korea. And on August 11 the Government of Chile informed the United Nations of its decision to recall its delegate from the "UNCURK."

These successive events this year prove that greater cracks have been made and more "weathering" is taking place in the aggressive instruments devised by the United States for its aggression in Korea in the name of the U.N.

Washington and its servants in Seoul are at great pains to ward off this irresistible process of disintegration. Pak Jung Hi and his clique declared that a "South Korean delegation to the U.N." to be led by their "foreign minister" would tour the Middle East and African regions in October and that the aim of this scheduled trip was to obtain support from the countries in these areas to the scheme for the continued occupation of South Korea by the United States in the name of the United Nations.

The independent states in Asia and Africa are, without exception, the countries which shook off the yoke of imperialism through their long-drawn struggle. The high prestige and big role of these countries on the international arena are attributable, in a large measure, to the very fact that they are aspiring to the consolidation of national independence and the country's independent development, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

In view of this the purpose of the Seoul regime is entirely incompatible with the aspiration of these countries.

The world knows well that the puppet regime in South Korea was born as a result of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army and is a political tool for the execution of its colonial policy.

Stooges of imperialism as such as Pak Jung Hi deem it the sole way of their existence to faithfully serve the U.S. policies of aggression against the Asian and African people, and they try to deceive the peoples in these areas by using all sorts of diplomatic tactics and sugar-coated words. This is, however, the height of folly.

Ri Hyon Ik

FROM S. KOREAN PRESS

Early Unification — Earnest Desire of S. Korean People

The August 16th issue of the daily Kukje Shinbo in South Korea carried a feature about the desire of the South Korean people on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the August 15 liberation of the country from Japanese imperialist colonial yoke.

Here is the desire expressed by some of the South Koreans.

Kim Yun Ja: *Early unification is my desire*

My desire is to see this territory divided at its waist united again. Unification must be accomplished and the tragedy of the nation be ended at an early date.

Ahn Gon Il, office clerk of a company: *To rid ourselves of the plight*

We have too many weak points to style ourselves as a free people. When shall we greet a second liberation which will enable us to get rid of such deplorable things as the cease-fire line, curfew, servile diplomacy and annual visitations of drought and flood?

Jo'ng Jong Wu, student: *Look forward to the day for our nation to create a new history.*

The very existence of the cease-fire line dividing the country into two parts at its waist makes me earnestly wish to see the day when the divided territory will be unified and when the nation will create a new brilliant history.

Ri Yong Ja, Public servant: *My wish is to meet compatriot in the North*

I was born in the year when the country was liberated and then our territory was divided into two parts. My desire is to see early unification of the country so that I can meet the compatriots in the North whom I have never seen.

Kim Jong Sin, teacher: *Our country must grow rich*

To mark the day of the liberation of the country from the tragic colonial rule as the day of removal of the tragedy of the nation for good, North-South unification must be accomplished and our unified country must grow strong and rich.

Im Chang Ryol, worker: *Speedy national unity is required.*

21 years have passed since the country was liberated. We must join our efforts to become at an early date a proud people of an independent state whose glory we will demonstrate all over the world.

Here the very earth protests in demand of the return to its real owner.

A river runs forming a gentle curve skirting a hillock. It is about 50 metres wide and the volume of water is not much. Over the river is a stone bridge on the broad, level highway leading to Kaesong.

Down the stream, off the bridge, along the southern bank are set up yellow boards sporadically.

This is the famous Military Demarcation Line I see for the first time.

On the northern side, an embankment is built of hewn stone; ploughed fields stretch to the very fringe of it; green rice stalks ripple in the breeze; here and there people are seen working in groups.

A calf is sucking its mother's breast. Clean whitewashed walls and red tiled roofs in the village adorn the horizon.

On the southern bank extends a vast wilderness. Embankment has crumbled and there is rank growth of grass as tall as man's height. Not a living thing is to be seen. Even the snowy herons which occasionally fly across the sky give an impression of an evil spirit.

The wilderness is crying.

The new conference hall stands in the centre of six structures some of which are painted blue and the rest green.

A Visit to Panmunjom

MOTOJI AOKI

Member of the Delegation of the Federation of Japanese Local Assemblymen for Promotion of International Trade and Member of Kamakura Municipal Assembly

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MALIAN NATIONAL DAY

The people of Mali observe the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Mali their national day.

On this occasion we Korean people offer fraternal greetings and congratulations to our close friends, the Malian people.

The independence of the Malian people on June 22, 1960 and the proclamation of the Republic of Mali on September 22 of the same year were the precious fruits gathered by the Malian people through their protracted, bloody struggle and an event of great significance in their life and in the national-liberation struggle against imperialism and colonialism in general.

The past six years since Mali's independence have been the years of fine results scored through the endeavours for the removal of the evil remnants of the colonial rule, for the consolidation of her independence and for the construction of an independent national economy.

The appeal of President Modibo Keita: "Let us build our country with our own hands ten times, a hundred times better than when it was ruled by the colonialists" is now being put into effect in politics, economy and all other spheres.

On the basis of the successes they have scored in the upbuilding of an independent state, the people of this country constitute a solid bulwark of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism in West Africa.

The consistent policy and struggle of the Malian Government and people against imperialism represent a great contribution to the common cause of the Afro-Asian peoples for national independence, freedom and social progress.

The Korean people rejoice over, as over their own, the achievements the Malian people have made on the common front of struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in the strivings for the consolidation of national independence and social progress, and express satisfaction with the daily deepening and expanding relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

We will do everything in our power to strengthen these friendly ties based on the common position against imperialism and colonialism and on the common aspiration for the country's independence and independent development.

Arab Foreign Ministers' Conf.

The Near and Middle East has made a big stride forward in recent years. This forward movement for the casting off of the colonial yoke, national independence, country's independent development, and social progress still continues without letup. In many aspects, these changes taking place in the Arab nations in the Near and Middle East are of great significance in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle now being waged on a world-wide scale.

The U.S.-led imperialists, therefore, are making desperate efforts to hamper the changes taking place in this area and shore up their daily weakening foothold.

At the moment, in the face of the resolute anti-imperialist stand of the Syrian Government and the vigorous forward movement of the Syrian people in the building of a new life, the U.S. imperialists are directing the spearhead of their subversive actions against this country.

The repeated provocations of the Israeli reactionaries against Syria of late result from such aggressive policies of the imperialists.

The people in the Near and Middle East are well aware of the fact that this is part of the imperialist schemes not only against Syria but also against the whole of the Arab world.

At the recent council meeting of the Arab Union, the foreign ministers of the Arab nations reiterated their resolute opposition to the United States and certain other Western countries for supplying Israel with weapons and furthering the growth of anti-Arab activities. This expressed the unanimous position of the Arab nations. They also strongly condemned the imperialists saying that the Western policy for maintaining the balance of armaments of the Arab nations is aimed at splitting the Arab nations.

In this respect, too, their views were in complete agreement.

This serves as an expression of the firm determination of the Arab nations to consolidate their unity on the anti-imperialist front.

The historic cause of the Arab people who are marching forward in a body in defiance of the manoeuvrings of the imperialists and the domestic reactionaries will certainly be crowned with final victory.

The Korean people extend all support to and solidarity with the Syrian and other Arab peoples who are waging a just struggle.

Choi Byong Ha

Wilson—A Racialist

According to foreign dispatches, Foreign Minister of Zambia Simon Kapwepwe said in Nairobi on September 14 that British Prime Minister Wilson is "a racialist and is only interested in maintaining the fascist minority rule in Rhodesia to establish another Republic of South Africa." The Zambian Foreign Minister made this statement on his way home after walking out of the recent British Commonwealth Conference in London.

This is a most correct and clear-cut definition of the position of the Wilson government on the issue of Southern Rhodesia, the principal topic at the conference.

The African countries, having seen through the real nature of the Wilson government's bumbuggery which lasted for nearly 10 months in the name of "economic sanctions," countered it with a unanimous, resolute position with regard to the Rhodesian question.

This landed Wilson and company in a fix at the conference.

Backed by the white states within the British Commonwealth, Wilson took great trouble to gloss over the state of affairs, resorting to every conceivable sophistry and trick.

All this was aimed at keeping the Smith white racialists in power at any cost. In actuality, Wilson did not take even a step back from the previous position of the British imperialists.

The Wilson government feigned verbally to censure the Smith clique and even assail the Union of South Africa and Portugal. However, those who had a smile of the greatest satisfaction at the results of the recent conference were no doubt the Smith clique and the imperialists who stood behind them.

Wilson's "great concession" at the conference, now being advertised by reptile publications as noisily, is that he admitted the Africans' majority rule in Rhodesia though it was uncertain when it would be effected.

This is the height of effrontery. It is also a violent challenge and an unpardonable affront to the Zimbabwe people and the entire African peoples.

The removal of the despotism of the Smith racialist group brooks no further delay. This is not a problem only concerning the Zimbabwe and other African peoples but is one of the vital issues directly related with the cause of the world's people for justice and social progress.

For all their desperate moves, Wilson and his supporters are faltering at the heavy blow dealt recently. This is a stark fact.

Yet, the struggle allows no slackening attitude. The liberation of Zimbabwe could be achieved only by closing the ranks of struggle and continuing a steady offensive.

The British Sunday Times this summer termed Wilson and his colleagues as "not socialists at all." Needless to say, there is nothing new in the remark. And there is no shadow of doubt that Wilson is a dyed-in-the-wool racialist, imperialist and bootlicker of Washington, whether he likes it or not.

Choi Si Hwan

A U.S. STAGED FARCE

On September 11, the American rulers and their Saigon placemen conducted by force what they called the "constituent assembly elections" in the areas of South Vietnam under their control and are now launching a noisy propaganda campaign about the "success" of the elections. In this connection, Washington publisizes that some 4,300,000 people, or 80 per cent of the voters, went to the polls.

This statistics is, of course, a forged one. But this much should be said here that this concoction is so clumsy a piece of work that it reflects the extreme adversity the United States has been plunged into in South Vietnam. They have been driven into such a corner where they can hardly find a presence of mind to consider whether it is logical or not.

At present, four-fifths of the whole area of South Vietnam with a population of 10 million is under the banner of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. The population under the control of the Saigon regime totals barely four million. This figure, too, is nominal.

Even if the infants and minors and all of the U.S. expeditionary forces and the mercenary troops were counted together, it would not add up to the total electorate announced by them.

What is more, the "elections" were boycotted by broad sections of public figures and patriotic-minded people in the areas under their control. Even the Washington and Saigon authorities cannot deny this.

It is well known to the world that this is not the first "election" farce staged in the U.S.-occupied areas.

It was also through such trumped-up "elections" attended by open fascist terror and fraudulence with the help of U.S. bayonets that the title of "president" was given to Pak Jung Hi of South Korea and Balaguer of Dominica.

No matter what propaganda barrage and distortions Johnson personally may resort to, the recent "constituent assembly elections" in South Vietnam have neither legal validity nor practical effect.

Whatever "constituent assembly," "president" or "government" the American imperialists may put up, it will represent none of the South Vietnamese people. It does not have any authority, and so will it be in the days to come.

The South Vietnamese people under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, their genuine representative, will surely chase the U.S. aggressors out of their land and achieve their just cause.

Jo Son Won

Cartoon by Ko Im Hong

(Continued from Page 2)

The conference hall has a long table in the middle, on which stands two mikes and the two wires from them, one from each running in opposite directions, form the demarcation line partitioning Korea into two.

Cases of American side's violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement steadily increase from year to year, and about this we were briefed a few minutes before by a guide, staff officer Major Kim, in the hall where the Armistice Agreement was signed. In the first three months of this year we learned, cases of such violation exceeded by far the total for last year.

This increasing figure of violations reflects not only the situation in Korea. It also reflects in a large measure the repeating reverses of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam and, at the same time, we may well say, it mirrors sensitively moves of the war forces and the peace forces in every part of the world.

In the conference hall and locus sigilli a national flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stands on one table and on the other table stands a U.N. flag, globe in white on a blue ground. I felt as if I had been told a palpable lie. This was because I had expected to see a Stars and Stripes, the symbol of aggression, in the hall.

There were American soldiers, American jeeps. Everything there was smelling of America. Only the flag was the United Nations'. Usurping this flag, U.S. imperialism has formed investigation commissions, adopted resolutions and is seeking a chance for re-invasion of North Korea. Is there anything that symbolises the image of the "gendarme of world imperialism" more clearly than this?

Those who believe the actions of the United Nations are right should come to Panmunjom and see the state of things there for themselves.

The successive Liberal-Democratic governments in Japan have advocated co-operation with the U.N. and have gone so far as to declare that "there may be an event of Japan's Self-Defence Forces co-operating with the U.N., if need be."

The Self-Defence Forces, under the guidance of the U.S. army, have worked out the "Operation Three Arrows" and "Operation Flying Dragon." The gravity of this I felt more keenly at Panmunjom.

After we left, a group of "tourists from South Korea," like a drove of sheep under the eyes of a watchdog, was escorted by American soldiers to the conference hall, and standing huddled close to each other they looked into the interior of the hall. Soon they went away along a lane at the back of the conference hall and disappeared.

I learned many concrete facts at Panmunjom sigilli where U.S. imperialism itself admitted its first reverse in its history of aggression of more than 100 years. But there is no guarantee that the same thing will not happen again today or tomorrow.

In Vietnam today, U.S. imperialism is frantically perpetrating the atrocities of using poison gas, germs, withering trees and grass and wiping every living thing off the face of the earth, just as they did in Korea.

This enemy of the world's people have shipped into South Korea atomic and other modern weapons. They have induced Japan to join hands with the puppet Pak regime of South Korea in an attempt to prolong the latter's day. They have given help in trampling upon the rights of the Korean nationals in Japan, and reviving Japanese militarism, have had the Japanese rulers work out the "Operation Three Arrows" and "Operation Flying Dragon."

We have one and the same enemy.

Meanwhile, People's Korea is furthering the successful construction of socialism by working to fulfil the Seven-Year Plan on the one hand and, on the other, it is striving for the country's peaceful unification by the Koreans themselves on a democratic basis and for the liberation of South Korea.

Never before has the great unity of the world peace forces been so urgently needed as today.

In conclusion, I would like to quote the words of a Korean People's Army soldier addressed to me.

"I wish you a long life. Please come to Korea again when we've achieved our country's unification by our own efforts."

MINERS

THE Gomdok Mine was opened some 500 years ago, yet it is in its adolescence today. This is because the mine, over the past 20 years since it was made the people's property, has become a place of genuine life, work and study for the miners and has been equipped on up-to-date lines. It is also because, and this is more important, the miners, regardless of their age, have the ardour of the youth. Thanks to them, the mine vigorously serves for the prosperity of the nation.

Sim Sang Rak and his brothers have been working at this mine.

RELIABLE MASTERS

"You've solved a big problem for the mine," said the director, shaking hands with Sim Sang Rak, leader of a perspective tunnelling platoon of the youth pit.

What earned the Sim Sang Rak platoon such a praise from the director?

Early on the morning of September 1, the last shift of this platoon completed the tunnelling of a pit which is of great importance in discovering a big new mineral vein. The platoon finished the job, spending only some two-thirds of the originally scheduled time.

Here is how all that started. One April day, platoon leader Sim Sang Rak felt ashamed when attending an enlarged staff meeting of the youth pit. The other platoons were showing increasing results in tunnelling every day, but his platoon struck a snag — a layer of hard rock appeared in their way. They had broken drills, but progress was very slow. Back at home that evening he was full of thought. His eldest daughter Jo'ng Hui, pupil of the primary course of the middle school, did not care what he was thinking. She came to him and began to narrate a story about the mine which she had heard from her teacher.

The story was about a woman, Bang Ryo Ju, wife of a soldier of the volunteer army at the time of the Imjin Patriotic War against Japanese samurai that began in 1592. When some hundred Japanese soldiers came to the mine for minerals, this woman led them to a pit where she, while entertaining them to a feast, let the entrance collapse, and thus killed the Japanese invaders and preserved the wealth of the nation.

Listening to this story from his little daughter, familiar as it was, Sim Sang Rak again strongly felt the spirit of the people in Gomdok.

That evening he called at the homes of his platoon members and discussed ways of overcoming the difficulty. His platoon members and the technicians he met later earnestly responded to him.

They reached an agreement on introducing high-speed drilling in order to remove the layer of the hard rock at an early date. They unanimously decided to devise new hole-drilling and blasting methods necessary for the high-speed drilling.

Their idea got the support of the whole mine, and their job proceeded well.

One day when quite a headway had been made with the introduction of the high-speed drilling, pit water gushed out at one point. Sim Man Ju, who was operating a rock drill with Sang Rak, was about to take off the drill. At this moment, Sang Rak shouted:

"Don't take it off, we are doing a high-speed drilling, aren't we? Look at the rock formations! There won't be much pit water gushing up. Don't worry."

The platoon leader gave Yang Sok Ju, a man in charge of labour safety in the platoon, instructions on pumping out the water and went on with his work.

But Sim Man Ju still seemed to be dubious.

"Do you think I'm wrong? I've been a miner for more than ten years," Sang Rak remarked.

Sure enough, less and less did the pit water flow out as the minutes passed as though confirming the platoon leader's forecast.

Man Ju nodded his agreement.

On his way home after the day's work, the platoon leader, considering that Man Ju might have got scared at a sudden spouting of pit water as he was still green in pit work, apologized him: "I was too harsh at you, wasn't I?" Man Ju, on his part, said: "No, not at all."

A man of straightforward character, Sang Rak readily won the hearts of his fellow miners who, like Man Ju, dispelled their temporary misunderstanding of him when they saw what sort of man he was.

In cutting the tunnel through the rock, he had to wrestle with all difficulties and obstacles. But each time, he open-heartedly consulted with his workmates, relied on their strength and stood in the forefront.

THREE BROTHERS AND A SISTER

Along the Baek-am-chon river which runs turbulently through the miners' village were walking two men, Sim Sang Rak and his younger brother Sang Wun.

"Do you still have a mind to be a rock driller?" Sang Rak asked his younger brother.

"Brother, that's the matter I'd like to talk about today. I felt a new thing when you did that fine job by the high-speed drilling."

Here is what the younger brother told.

When Sang Rak established a new record in the high-speed drilling, men of the youth pit — pump and compressor operators, pit car drivers, and repair and maintenance men and materials suppliers — came all out to support his platoon. Sang Wun, pump operator at the pit where tunnelling was being done, was sure that rock drillers like his elder brother alone could not carry out drilling operation, above all, the high-speed drilling.

"Brother, I've decided to stay on where I'm now. No more the thought of going to work at your side."

"That's good!"

Sang Rak pointed at the running water.

"As you see, the Baek-am-chon river runs vigorously to the sea. But it cannot make a sea alone. Thousands of rivers and streams make a sea. The same is true of the mining. Rock drillers alone cannot mine ores."

Then the elder brother proudly said his family was an epitome of the mine. Sang Rak is a rock driller, his younger brother Sang Wun a pump operator, his sister Sun Nyo an air-compressor operator and his youngest brother a pit car driver. The job of each of them is important at the mine.

Their conversation was shifted to the problem of how to give more benefits to the mine and the country in order to uphold the honour of the miner's family.

NEW MEANING

The first thing Sang Rak's mother said when she came home from the neighbouring village after an absence of more than one month, was that she was having busy time these days as she was being showered with congratulations on the birth of a grandson by her daughter.

This is quite natural, for in miners' villages it has become an established practice to offer congratulations to those who have their new sons, saying that new miners have come into their families.

Sang Rak's mother was referring to this practice.

Reflecting on her past, she told her son:

"It was when you were seven years old.

In those days your father worked at a strip mine and his elder brother was a rock-driller.

It was in 1941. One day two of the dynamites did not go off at a face. The Japanese foreman sent the miners to work in the pit without removing the unexploded dynamites. Then they went off, heavily injuring two of the miners.

At that time," she added, "mining was regarded as the lowest occupation and their life was like the mayfly's."

But how do matters stand now?" she went on to say. "Everything has changed. Miners are now proud builders of socialism."

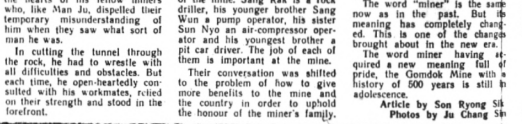
Listening to his mother Sang Rak thought again over the value of the esteem he was enjoying. He still remembers his childhood when he was treated with contempt by the sons of rich men and of Japanese, who used to call him "son of a mole."

The word "miner" is the same now as in the past. But its meaning has completely changed. This is one of the changes brought about in the new era.

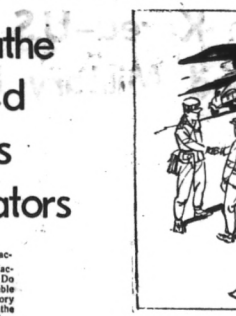
The word miner having acquired a new meaning full of pride, the Gomdok Mine with a history of 500 years is still in adolescence.

Article by Son Ryong Sik
Photos by Ju Chang Sik

A kindergarten of the mining village



Flats for the workers of the Gomdok Mine



After the day's work

Miners' Day

Every year the miners of our country celebrate their red-letter day, Miner's Day, on September 18. This year marks the 11th anniversary of the day.

In the past, the Korean miners and colliers were subjected to cruel exploitation and oppression under Japanese colonial rule.

But they have become the masters of the country after the liberation in 1945. They are working at the mines and collieries equipped with modern machinery and techniques and furnished with various safety devices.

They take an active part in public and political life of the country. Twenty-one mining workers have been elected to the Supreme People's Assembly, the highest organ of state power, and a number of miners to the local organs of state power.

They spare no efforts to repay the State for its solicitude and the people for their trust in them.

Over 30 miners have been awarded the title of Hero of Labour and more than 200 miners that of Merited Miner (the highest title for miners). There are also many who have been awarded decorations from the State.

A Lathe And Its Operators

THE Kaesong Machinery Factory is a local industry factory. Recently turners Ri Jae Do and Kim In Song of a Double Choltima Workteam at the factory were asked to have a new lathe in place of "June 27" which they had been operating. But they refused the offer, insisting on keeping the old one. There is a good reason for them to be reluctant to part with the lathe "June 27."

DURING THE WAR

June 27, 1950 was the day following the liberation of Kaesong from American control.

Towards sunset that day, when Kim Hyong Gak (now deputy chief of the machinery workshop) and Jong Chang Sik (now vice-chairman of the factory trade union) were cleaning their lathe hearing the boom of guns proceeding far southwards, an officer and a soldier of the People's Army came to the workshop bringing a rear wheel axle with them.

They were from a military vehicle carrying munitions to the People's Army units advancing to Seoul. The axle of the rear wheel broke on a street in Kaesong on its way to the front.

"This axle is from another car. Please work this out as quick as possible to fit it in our car. We've no time to lose."

"We'll do," the turners readily accepted the officer's offer. It was the first honourable task they took up since they became the masters of the lathe.

Presently the axle was ready and the car was fitted out with it.

"Thank you very much," the officer warmly shook hands with the turners before his departure.

This meant more than compliments. That day the electric supply was interrupted and, therefore, the turners had to turn the lathe by hand and use it for sheping and broaching as well because they had no other machines to do the job.

"Don't mention it. Others would also have done it for you." the two turners said when the officer praised them.

During the war Kim Hyong Gak and Rim Chang Sik did much to bear their share for the victory in the war, with the same spirit as they displayed when working the axle for the motor-car.

It was their lathe that cut the material for the flag stand of the national flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put on the table in the conference hall where the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed on July 27, 1953.

"VETERAN" LATHE

This lathe was the only one of its kind Kaesong had when it started the postwar reconstruction. It not only cut materials necessary for the postwar rehabilitation but also trained scores of turners including the present operators Ri Jae Do and Kim In Song.

During the 1959 machine-tool-multiplying movement the lathe begot more than 50 lathes and other machine tools. In recent ten years the lathe manufactured various kinds of machine parts amounting to over 1,500,000.

It is natural that Ri Jae Do and Kim In Song should be very reluctant to part with the lathe which has rendered good services to the country simply because it is worn out.

The factory management decided to meet their wishes. Their lathe is now being remodelled. The lathe will be remade an automatic one and render brilliant services as it did during the war as well as in the postwar period.

Ri Ho Sung

Drawn by Son Chang Hak

Folk-dance Ground-breaking Ceremony

It has been a folk custom in Korea from olden times to invite "Namsadang-pae" (semi-professional circular art troupe) when holding a ground-breaking ceremony for a new house.

With many others looking on around it, the "Namsadang-pae," together with the villagers, smooth the ground with a ground leveler taking the lead in the chorus of the building workers.

Leading this chorus, the "Namsadang-pae" prays for good health and long life of the owner of the new house and his family and, for the prosperity of his posterity and for good neighbourly relations.

Towards the close of the ceremony, the "Namsadang-pae" performs a ritual dance. Together with the villagers, they express rejoicing over the start of the building of a new house and, at the same time, level the ground.

This dynamic and rythmical dance enables one to get a glimpse of the skill and labour of our people who are peaceable and optimistic.

This dance was unearthed in the Kaesong area and put on the stage at the recent festival by the song and dance troupe from the city of Kaesong.

Pak Sung Man

FACTS TELL

U. S. Body Snatcher

RIM GWANG CHOL
Master of History

IN the spring of 1868, two U.S. vessels left China and crossed the Yellow Sea heading for Korea.

U.S. man-of-war "Shinandore," which had left Tientsin in mid-April, infested the coastal waters near the estuary of the Daedong River in the northwestern part of Korea, attacking the local population and government offices and, threatening and blackmailing them at the gun-point, perpetrated predatory acts. They alleged that they had come to get at the truth of the S.S. "General Sherman" which had been sunk two years before while carrying on piratic acts in the vicinity of Pyongyang where it had unlawfully intruded sailing up the Daedong River. Their alleged aim was to "open the door of Korean Kingdom" by concluding a "peaceful treaty on trade." The "Shinandore" carried on piratic acts for about one month, focussing the attention of the Korean people on the coastal areas of the northwestern part of their country and drawing the attention of the then Korean Government to the defence of this part of the country.

RINGLEADER — JENKINS, AN AMERICAN

About this time, that is, on May 10, another vessel "China" intruded into the Asan Bay, Chungchong Province on the west coast of the central part of Korea.

This 1,000-ton vessel was captained by American citizen Jenkins, former staff member of the U.S. Consulate-General in Shanghai who had amassed big fortunes by means of fraud and trickery. His assistants were a Jew and a French. The former, a merchant by trade who had been calling at ports in Southeast Asia and the Far East, was said to have an experience in the voyage on the seas off Korea. The latter, who, disguised as a missionary, had carried on espionage and subversive activities touring different parts of Korea for nearly ten years since he had made an unlawful entry, was familiar with the situation in Korea. He was employed as a guide in the piratic acts. The vessel was carrying aboard other hirelings of Jenkins and about 100 scourings—hooligans and terrorists recruited in various countries.

The "China" dropped anchor at the estuary of a small river of Sugpyochon. Led by Jenkins, the gang got on board separate small boats and, sailing up the river intruded into the interior of Korea.

BODY SNATCHING

They landed ashore at Gumanpo and, calling themselves Russian soldiers, raided the local government office there, threatened its officials and then headed for the foot of a mountain not far off where stood the tomb of Namyongun, father of the then regent Daewongun. The gang brought with them necessary tools for opening up the tomb. They wanted to carry away the remains, articles and treasures from the royal tomb.

But the gang made a miscalculation. The tomb was bigger and more solid than they had expected, and they found it not easy to open it up. Meantime, local peasants thronged to the scene, sleged the villainous body snatchers and attacked them. The exhumers offered resistance, firing guns. They could not go on with the exhumation and the situation grew worse for them. They foresaw that soon Korean troops would rush to the scene and the tide would ebb getting their boats stranded with their fighting the Korean troops. If the situation should turn that way, they figured they would suffer a total extinction at the hands of the Koreans. The gang took to flight after barely getting out of a siege by firing at the local population. While retreating, the heinous gang raided and destroyed civilian houses.

IMPUDENT DEMAND

The gang did not give up the sinister scheme. Aboard the "China" they sailed north to Yongjong-do Island in the Kyonggi Bay, where they approached local government officials with a demand for the transmission of a message to the regent Daewongun. The message said: To disinter a tomb may be an immoral act but, being aware that it is better than bringing misfortunes on the people by starting a war, we had no recourse but to do that. Our original intention was to carry away the coffin, but we gave it up as we thought we would be going too far. In view of this courtesy (!) of ours, you should accept our demand.

Their demand was the conclusion of an aggressive treaty on the opening of ports and trade.

Korean government officials on the island rejected their demand, saying, "No matter how many men-of-war you may bring, we're ready to resist you."

Nevertheless, Jenkins and company landed in the island on May 17. Korean garrison troops on the island hit the invaders hard and foiled their scheme for brutality.

Many historical records such as "Hermit Nation, Korea" tell that the intrusion was not an undertaking of Jenkins alone but it was planned by the American diplomats in China and that American Consul-General in Shanghai George Seward got the vessel "China" and its crew and armaments ready for the intrusion (Griffith: "Hermit Nation, Korea," p.p. 397-398).

"The Koreans have since ancient times practised the custom of worshipping their ancestors. When the stealing of the remains of the dear father of Daewongun goes off well, we'll be able to force him into accepting America's demands. The Korean government will then sign the proposed treaty in order to regain the remains." This scheme of George Seward had got the approval of the U.S. government.

The U.S. government, in its directives in reply to George Seward's suggestions of April 23, 1868, expressed its joy over the prospects of the establishment of "Korean question" by the planned method and vested him with the right to conclude with the Korean government "a treaty roughly similar to the existing treaty with Japan."

The aggressive acts by the "Shinandore" in the coastal waters off the northwestern part of Korea prior to the intrusion of the S.S. "China" had been committed in accordance with the tactics for realizing this scheme.

The U.S. ruling circles leave no stone unturned for the invasion of other nations and make no scruple of body snatching. Their schemes, however, ended in a shameful failure when they met with the resistance of the people who determinedly fought for independence.

South Korea—U.S. Colony And Military Base

With the surrender of Japanese militarism in the Second World War, the U.S. imperialists set out to translate into reality their century-old dream of subjugating Korea.

After the illegal occupation of South Korea in September 1945, styling themselves as "liberator" of Korea, the U.S. imperialists knocked together a puppet regime there for the execution of their colonial policy. They concluded some 60 shackling treaties and agreements with the puppet regime, thereby legalizing master-servant relations between them.

REAL RULER OF S. KOREA

It is no secret today that the real ruler of South Korea is the U.S. imperialist and that U.S. Ambassador is the viceroy of South Korea. They named South Korea the "Republic of Korea" and formed a "national assembly" and "government." However, these are nothing but a camouflage for U.S. colonial rule.

The puppet national assembly is supposed to be the "supreme legislative organ," but its functions are rubber-stamping country-selling documents and codifying the colonial order there.

The puppet state council can not levy taxes, not to mention drafting the budget, on its own initiative unless there is the prior endorsement of the U.S. Ambassador and U.S. Agency of International Development.

The puppet courts are so powerless that they cannot curb the unbridled crimes of the U.S. occupation troops. South Korea today has basically no distinction from the former colonial Korea under the Japanese imperialist domination.

MERCENARY ARMY

The Americans have thoroughly subjugated South Korea not only politically but also militarily. They are keeping nearly 60,000 aggressor troops there in the name of "joint defence." Then they have under their command the puppet army, an auxiliary force.

South Korea has now 600,000-strong army, the world largest in proportion to the population. The puppet army is a mercenary force serving the U.S. policy of aggression and a watch dog of U.S. colonial order. U.S. commander controls South Korea's military budget and even the private life of the soldiers.

BANKRUPTCY OF ECONOMY

South Korea is under the economic control of U.S. imperialism.

Through the medium of "aid" the U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into a market for their surplus goods and its economy into their military appendage. The U.S. "aid" consists of surplus goods and the proceeds of these goods meet part of the upkeep of the puppet troops. From 1945 to 1965, the Americans gave South Korea 8,400 million dollars of direct "military aid" and 3,600 million dollars of "economic aid."

Owing to the predatory colonial policy of U.S. imperialism, South Korea's industry has gone bankrupt and its agriculture is undergoing a serious crisis.

South Korea, which was traditionally a great rice-producing area, has been turned into a land of chronic famine, a land which has to import several million *sok* (one *sok* equals 150 kg.) of grain every year. Jobless people are swarming towns and villages. Unable to earn a living, more and more people are leaving their native land for West Germany, Brazil and elsewhere. Many commit group suicide with their family members, unable to sustain their lives even by selling their blood or their own body.

NATIONAL CULTURE TRAMPLED UNDERFOOT

Along with political and economic domination the U.S. imperialists have carried out ideological and cultural aggression in South Korea.

In South Korean society the long-standing cultural traditions and the beautiful manners and customs of our nation are trampled under foot and the brilliant cultural relics taken over from our ancestors are demolished or robbed. South Korean society is rife with murder and robbery, degeneration and depravity.

U.S. ATROCITIES

The Yankee imperialists who are lording it over South Korea massacred over 100,000 guiltless inhabitants in the year of 1949. On Cheju Island they slaughtered over 70,000 or one-fourth of its population from 1948 to 1950.

The U.S. army are perpetrating all kinds of villainous atrocities against Koreans such as murder, rape, assault and pillage.

According to conservative estimates of South Korean publications, 700 such cases were reported between 1954 and 1965.

TERROR RULE

Having established a colonial system in South Korea, the American imperialists are enforcing an unheard-of fascist terror rule over the people.

They have intensified fascist suppression, replacing the old puppet regime with a new one whenever they were faced with a crisis.

The Pak Jung Hi regime consisting of the most vicious fascist terrorists from the military has emerged as the truculent hangman of the people.

Since their seizure of power Pak Jung Hi and his clique, at the dictates of the Americans, have newly set up the central intelligence agency and expanded the police and other machines on a large scale in an attempt to intensify the fascist suppression of the people. Besides the puppet army over 600,000 strong, there are 40,000 police, 380,000 special agents, 320,000 secret police agents and 20,000 informers of the intelligence agency.

The military fascist clique cooked up numerous evil laws including the "anti-communist law" and "state security law." On the strength of these laws, they arrest and jail anyone who goes against their grain and brand people as criminals.

The people are denied freedom of any public or political activities except those supporting the U.S. colonial policy and the Pak Jung Hi regime. There is not a faint semblance of freedom—freedom of speech, the press, association, assembly and demonstration.

This is the actual state of affairs in South Korea, advertised as a "free world."

Stark facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists have brought to the people in South Korea enslavement, not liberation, and oppression, not freedom, in the past two decades.

Pak Gun Su

The puppet army soldiers in South Korea crack down on the people

Bundeswehr Officer Decorated In Seoul

According to a Hapdong Tongshin report from Seoul, the puppet regime of Pak Jung Hi, at a "Cabinet meeting" on September 16, decided to award the "Order of Service Merit, Fourth Class" to Alfred Segne, a military attaché of the West German Embassy in Seoul, in recognition of "his role in the exchange of intelligence data and information."

S. Korean Miners in Dire Straits

Some 1,600 workers of the Okdong Mine in Nyongwol County, Kangwon Province of South Korea, and their dependants exceeding 6,000 are faced with a great menace in their life as the management keeps their wages in arrears for two months now.

This case, is but a case disclosed recently.

As a South Korean daily put it, the miners cannot afford to eat their fill even a day though they are forced to do heavy labour, inhaling coal and ore powder, all the year round.

The average real wages of the miners in South Korea in 1964 were 32.2 per cent lower than in 1955. In consequence, their living conditions are going from bad to worse.

The monthly salaries of the South Korean miners at present average 3,000 won. But a five-member family needs at least 14,000 won a month to eke out a scanty existence.

The exploitation of the miners by the owners is becoming more ruthless from day to day as the puppet regime of Pak Jung Hi announced that the work day could be extended to 12-16 hours at any time if "public interests and national defence" demanded it.

On top of this, most of the ore and coal mines are almost devoid of any labour safety devices.

Last year, upwards of 5,500 workers were reported to have been killed or injured due to labour accidents at ore and coal mines in South Korea.

The miners in South Korea are coming out, together with workers in other fields, in a vigorous struggle to extricate themselves from such dire straits and secure the right to lead a true life.

South Korean miners are over worked in the pits without any safety device

FIGHTING GOES ON

Forty-five years ago, on September 16, 1921, a general strike was called by the dockers in Pusan, a big port city in the southern tip of Korea.

More than 5,000 took part in this strike against the predatory colonial policy of the Japanese imperialists and against their harsh exploitation in Korea. It was an unprecedentedly big one in its scale at that time and had weighty bearings on the development of the anti-Japanese struggle.

The aspiration cherished by the Pusan stevedores who rose up bravely for existence and against slavery 45 years ago has not been materialized up to this date.

The American imperialists who occupied South Korea in lieu of the Japanese colonialists are now pursuing a policy of colonial plunder which is no less rabid than that followed by the latter in the past.

Dockers in Pusan today are engaged in back-breaking labour; they are forced to carry heavy loads on their backs in dangerous working conditions devoid of any safety devices just as 45 years ago.

The bulk of the cargos they handle are those related to the frantic war preparations now being stepped up by the United States in South Korea.

Still worse, they are subjected to national humiliation and inhuman treatment by the Yankees and Korean entrepreneurs.

But they go on fighting.

To take an example. Well over 3,500 Pusan dockers under the "Pusan loading and unloading workers association" staged a labour dispute for a long period from March to July this year.

The spearhead of their struggle was directed against the Yankees, the very culprits who bring them misfortunes.

Such strike struggles of Pusan dockers are part of the daily growing struggle of workers in South Korea.

It should be recalled among other things that an aggregate of over 130,000 U.S.-hired workers there stood up in massive struggles on more than 40 occasions this year alone.

Kim Pyong

In S. Korea
Lots of Weeklies Discontinued

A Dongyang Tongshin report from Seoul said that Pak Jung Hi called in the "minister of information" on September 13 and instructed him to "establish rigid control over the "pseudo" press organs in connection with the elections for presidency and the national assembly" to be held in South Korea next year.

Shortly after these instructions of the "president," the "ministry of information" worked out, as the first step, the measure for drastically weeding out weeklies. **Radio Hanguk Munhwa** reported on the 14th.

In the first place, they blacklisted and closed down 23 weeklies out of a total of 43, namely, more than half of the total. The press organs labelled as "pseudo ones" are those which reflect public speeches and comments exposing and condemning the misbehaviour of the puppet rulers.

The people in South Korea regard Pak Jung Hi's order to shut down press organs as another ruse to intensify the press gag so as to remove opposition in the forthcoming elections and realize a longer stay in power.

Soaring Rice Price

With the store of rice being depleted, its price is soaring on wings in Seoul and other cities of South Korea. **Radio Dong-a** reported that in Seoul no rice is to be found at rice stores and it is sold at over 5,000 won per strawbag in the black market.

The same is the case with local cities.

Swelling Bank Notes

According to **Kyongje Tongshin**, the issue of bank notes stood at 38,400 million won as of September 10, an increase of 300 million won compared with the end of August. Meanwhile, banks are undergoing serious financial difficulties, their deposits decreasing 1,900 million won and loans swelling 2,200 million won recently.

"Housing Construction Plan"

The Seoul regime worked out a "housing construction plan" allegedly designed to provide houses to homeless families in the period of the "second five-year economic development plan." But it has been made clear that this plan is for money-making. **Kyonghyang Shinmun** said that "millions of won to be invested by the government in housing construction would be made up through the forcible sale of housing bonds." A family has to pay a premium of 200,000 won when it moves into a house and its principal price later.

The "housing construction plan" is like bread in the picture to the people who live from hand to mouth, say South Koreans.

Udometer and Udometry in Korea

On the evening of September 11, a lecture meeting was held at the Weather Bureau marking the 525th anniversary of the enforcement of the rain measuring system in our country.

Senior scientific worker Oh Du Hyon of the Central Meteorological Institute under the Weather Bureau made a report about the achievements in meteorological researches and observations in our country.

In Korea, astronomical and meteorological observations were already made thousands of years ago and the systematic rain measuring system was established on September 12, 1441, according to our historical records.

In the 15th century, our country attained remarkable achievements in the fields of science and technology including history, geography, mathematics and medical science.

Observation of Soil Humidity

Agricultural development in our country in early 15th century required more accurate observation of weather conditions. Many attempts were made to observe the change of weather conditions, the rainfall and water level. At first an observation of rainwater sinking into the ground was made in every province and county, that is, on a nation-wide scale.

This alone, however, was unsatisfactory and there was an urgent need for direct observation of the amount of rainfall.

Invention of Udometer

This need was met by Ri Chon who invented a udometer in September, 1441. He manufactured the udometer nearly 200 years earlier than Italy's Benedetto Castelli (1639).

In those days udometers were cast in copper or bronze. Ri Chon's udometer measures 414 cm. in length and 46.6 cm. in diameter. It bears a close resemblance to those made in our time in its structure and form. The only difference is the unit used for sounding the depth of the rainwater in the cylinder of the udometer. This cylinder is so contrived as to store water in it. Therefore, one can sound the depth of the rainwater after a rainfall and gauge the amount of rainwater in it and on this basis can measure the amount of the rainfall per square metre in general.

This udometer was at that time in the Sowun-gwan, a professional organization for astronomical observations, and an expert official would report to the government about his measurement.

Rain Measuring System

Later, different local areas were also furnished with such udometers. In 1443 the government popularized how to make the udometers and how to measure the rainfall throughout the country and saw to it that all the local government offices had their own udometers and that heads of these offices in counties and sub-counties reported to the central government about their measurement of the rainfall every time it rained.

The present data on meteorological researches and climatological observations taking the world as a whole are those accumulated in the past 100 years or so.

As for the data on systematic observations in Korea based on her rain measuring system, they have been amassed for nearly 200 years from 1770 on, except those lost by the wars.

Comparison

Here is an interesting table showing the accuracy of Ri Chon's observation data:

Comparison of Annual Rainfall in Seoul

Observation period	Kind	Annual rainfall	Difference
1760-1909	Ri Chon's udometer	1198.1 mm.	64.1 mm.
1907-1934	Modern udometer	1262.2 mm.	

As the above table shows, the difference is not so big, considering the fact that there is a climatic change in a 100-year cycle.

Pak Hung Byong

Udometer made in Korea in 1441

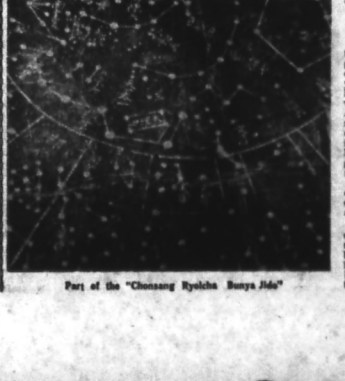
Constellation Chart Made in Early Sixth Century

KIM DANG SIN
Master of Engineering

ON display in the Korean Central Museum of History in Pyongyang is the "Chonsang Ryolcha Bunya Jido" (Chart of the Movements of Celestial Bodies). This has been printed from the constellation chart which was carved on stone in 1395 in the early days of the Ri Dynasty copying all the details of the original cart made in the period of the Goguryo Dynasty (mid-1st century B.C.—7th century A.D.)

A planisphere is found in the centre of the chart, with reference points and explanations around it. The chart is drawn on a plane projection of the celestial sphere with the North Pole in the centre, showing 1,467 stars making up 283 constellations. On the chart are seen celestial equator, the North Pole, celestial longitude and even the Milky Way.

The reference-points attached show the position of each of the 28 zodiacal constellations, and each position is shown by the longitude and latitude so that one may easily find the constellations among many fixed stars.



Part of the "Chonsang Ryolcha Bunya Jido"

EXACT DATE — CLUE

An inscription at the bottom of the chart reads in part: "The original stone-carved constellation chart for this one was in Pyongyang in the old days, but was lost in the course of frequent wars." "At the point where the *Myo*-star «17 (7) Tau.» was observed in the old days on the evening of the first day of spring is now seen the Wi-star «35 Ari.» Hence, modelling after the original chart, the present one is revised."

This leaves no doubt that the chart made in 1395 was a revised one modelled after the original chart of the "old days."

The definite date for the vague expression of the "old days" mentioned here was later corroborated by a material contained in "Haedong Jap-sok" (Miscellaneous Records on Korea) In this book, the words "old days" pertaining to the creation of the original chart are replaced by "towards the end of Ryo, "Ryo" indicating, without doubt, Goguryo. But, as the history of Goguryo itself lasted for hundreds of years, it still remained difficult to ascertain the correct date.

The explanation that "at the point where the *Myo*-star was observed in the old days on the evening of the first day of spring is now seen the Wi-star," however, made it possible to determine the date of making the chart by way of measuring the time needed to cause the change of a star's position.

According to procession of the equinoxes, the vernal equinox moves approximately by 50 sec. a year. From this we may conclude that the date goes back to the year 1409 or thereabout, preceding the year of 1395 by 886. This is scientific proof of the date of the appearance of the first chart carved on stone 1,457 years ago in the period of the Goguryo Dynasty.

BACKGROUND

Many historical records show that from olden times astronomical observation developed in Korea. According to records, there was "Chomsongdae" (an astronomical observatory) built on Mt. Mani, Kanghwa Island, 4,000 years ago for the observation of the movements of the sun, the moon and the stars. In the Kingdom of Goguryo, it is said, there was an official in charge of astronomical observation called *Iljia*, while in the Kingdom of Baekje was a post called *Jigwan* and in Kingdom of Silla—doctor of astronomy, all specializing in the study of astronomical and meteorological phenomena.

In Silla, a big astronomical observatory called "Chomsongdae" was built in 647, which still stands in Kyongju.

Historical records that there was an astronomical observatory in Pyongyang, capital of Goguryo (Geographical Section, "Authentic Records of the Era of King Sejong"), and other materials prove that scientific and technical foundations for making an astronomical chart had already been built in the days of Goguryo.

Women's Volleyball

Korean Nat'l Team Wins Over U.S.S.R. Nat'l Team

First Game 3:2, Second Game 3:1, Third Game 3:1

Soviet women's combined volleyball team now on a visit to Korea played three matches with the Korean women's combined team in Pyongyang on September 9, 14 and 18. Korean girls won all of the matches.

The visiting Soviet women's combined volleyball team had three matches with the combined home team. All the games ended in favour of the Korean girls. Photo shows a scene of the second match.

The visiting Soviet women's volleyball team has a fine record of performances — first place at the 1963 European championships, runner-up at the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, and winner both at an international friendly tournament in Tbilisi last year and at the friendly games between socialist countries in Sochi this year.

This Soviet team has two Merited Athletes and the rest of its members are Masters of Sports. One of the strongest in the world, it is to take part in the forthcoming world championships.

The first and second matches were played at the indoor stadium of the Pyongyang Children's and Students' Palace. Korean girls won the first game 3:2 and the second game 3:1.

The third and last match took place at the Moran-bong Stadium on September 18. Drawing on the lessons they had gained in the previous matches, the Soviet girls went out for offensive from the beginning. The game, started with the Soviet team's service, was hotly contested.

Taking into account the tall height of their rivals, Korean girls played a fast game adopting the tactics of quick smashing through the low and swift pass of the ball and of everyone going in for attack and defence. They also employed feigned attacks.

Korean team had an early lead of eight points, but the Soviet girls came from behind to tie 14:14 and 17:17. The first set went to the home team 20:18.

The Soviet girls played very calmly and won the second set 15:9. Heartened up by this successful performance, they went out for counter-attack. But the home team held the lead. Smashing by our Kang Ok Sun and Kim Jung Bok went off well and Rim Yong Suk displayed a fine judgement of the situation, which conduced to the 15:3 win of the third set.

The fourth set was a seesaw game. When the score was 14:13 Nikitina of the Soviet Union passed the ball to Gureyeva who smashed it unsuccessfully and the visiting team lost the fourth set 13:15.

The last game was won by the home team 3:1.

All three matches proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Pak Hae Chon

Sports News in Brief

Teams of central sports associations held autumn games.

Swimming

At the swimming contests held in the Sinchon indoor swimming pool on September 9 and 10, five swimmers rewrote national records in four events.

Swimmer Jang Hung Bok of the February 8th team established new national records in the 100 and 200-metre freestyle.

Cycling

Good results have been reported from the cycling races.

In the 45-km. individual women's race held on September 13, Yoh Yong Ja, Ku Myong Ja, Hong Jae Suk and Ri Hak Sil of the Moran-bong team broke the old national record. Kim Hung Gyo of the Moran-bong team came first in the 50-km. men's race and Ri Chong Il of the February 8th team in the 200-km. men's race.

Kim Hung Gyo

KOREAN HALL

To Open At

Canton Autumn Fair

A Korean hall will be set up at the Canton Autumn Fair.

The Korea Metals and Chemicals Export and Import Corporation and other trading firms will send their products to the Korean hall.

During the fair the Korean businessmen will conclude contracts for direct transactions there.

Swiss Trader Here

Rudolf Debrunner, delegate of "Ernst Debrunner Zurich" of Switzerland, came to Pyongyang some time ago.

During his stay here, he had contacts with functionaries of the Korea Foodstuffs Export and Import Corporation and other trading firms.

Through these contacts, he explored the possibility of purchasing non-processed agricultural by-products from North Korea.

Hongkong Businessmen

Recently, Manager Ngan Kee Yan of the Wantaihang Firm and Manager Seit Wing Yan of the Anhsing Marine Products Firm in Hongkong paid a visit to Pyongyang and had contacts with a number of personnel of Korean trade corporations.

They concluded contracts for the purchase of large quantities of dried cuttlefish, sea-cucumber, frozen fishes, apple and other foodstuffs from Korea.

Football in Ancient Korea

In Korea, many sporting games have been widely played since ancient times. Football is one of them.

It has been popular among the children and youth since ancient times in Korea. In late autumn, towards evening scores of children would gather together to play football on the field after harvest of crops or on a spacious grass lot.

This traditional game was played in two forms. One of them was that players were divided into two teams whose object was to get the ball over a goal line. The other was that the two teams contested by sending the ball over a net stretched between two poles erected on the field. The winner was decided by the number of the ball safely kicked over the net.

A detailed record of the game of football in Korea is to be found in classical literature that appeared in the days of the Three Kingdoms (from around the beginning of the Christian era to the 7th century).

A classical literature, the Samguksagi (The History of the Three Kingdoms), carries an episode of Kim Chun Chu who, a man from the royal family of the Silla Kingdom, was a noted diplomat and a statesman and rendered distinguished services in unifying the three Kingdoms, and Kim Yu Sin who, a patriotic general and a prominent politician, worked for the unification of the Three Kingdoms. Kim Chun Chu and Kim Yu Sin, when they were in their younger days, were playing a game kicking a ball at the courtyard of the latter's home. Kim Yu Sin stepped on a flap of Kim Chun Chu's clothes by mistake and tore a ribbon off it. Kim Yu Sin took his friend to his room and asked his younger sister to sew the ribbon on the clothes. Later Kim Chun Chu and Kim Yu Sin's sister were married.

Ri Gyu Bo, prominent Korean poet of the 12th century, wrote about the game of football:

"A kick at the full-blown ball,
And across the air it flies far.
The crowd around watch the ball,
And run they after it."

New Gymnastics Star

When you visit the gymnasium in Pyongyang, among a galaxy of young gymnasts you will find one particularly attracting your attention. A lad of ordinary height and build befitting a gymnast, he has nothing distinctive from his fellow gymnasts as regard the physique. But he shows his traits when he gets into practice. His movements are conspicuous and posture is more graceful than others'.

He is 18-year old Kim Song Ju from the Moran-bong sports club, which he joined last year.

His progress has been rapid. In a matter of a few months he learned how to perform those exercises determining the standards of the master of sports.

He is distinguishable from other gymnasts in the exercises on the iron and horizontal bars and with rings.

He is quick to acquire skills and good evenly at many exercises. This is his merit which holds out good prospects.

These traits and the present technical standard are no doubt the guarantee of further progress of this young gymnast.

Kim Song Ju

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